



Statutory Declaration for Applicants in a Civil Partnership

General

1. As part of your application you are required to provide a statutory declaration making several statements about your personal circumstances and your application. This is to ensure that you meet the criteria for the grant of a Gender Recognition Certificate. The type of statutory declaration you will need to complete and send to us will depend on whether you are currently single or if you are married or in a civil partnership.
2. A statutory declaration is a written statement of facts which the person making it signs and solemnly declares to be true before a person authorised to administer oaths. Please also note that this statutory declaration form is not the same as your 'change of name' statutory declaration or change of name document.

Is this form the right one for you?

3. This form is for applicants for are currently in a civil partnership. It is the form to use if
 - You are in a protected civil partnership (that is a civil partnership under the law of England and Wales) and both partners are applying at the same time for gender recognition; or
 - You are in a Scottish protected civil partnership (that is a civil partnership registered in Scotland) and both partners are applying at the same time for gender recognition; or
 - You are in a protected/Scottish protected civil partnership and only one partner is seeking gender recognition and you have no intention of converting or changing your civil partnership to a marriage; or
 - You are in a civil partnership which is registered in Northern Ireland or outside of the UK and therefore must end your civil partnership before you can receive a full Gender Recognition Certificate.

If you are not sure which form you should use, then please contact the GRP administrative team who may be able to guide you.

Guidance for completing your statutory declaration

4. Please complete all sections of the statutory declaration form, taking care to delete all those statements that do not apply to you. You must enter your full name in the space provided and then complete the remaining sections as follows:
 - Section 1 – all applicants must be 18 years old to apply for gender recognition.
 - Section 2 – enter the number of years that you have lived full time in your acquired gender and the date from which you began living full time in your acquired gender.
 - Section 3 – all applicants are required to confirm that they intend living in their acquired gender until death.
 - Section 4 – we need to know the country in which you are ordinarily resident so we ask you to indicate whether this is England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland or a country or territory outside of the UK.
 - Section 4a – we need to know the country in which your civil partnership was registered. We ask you to indicate whether this is England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland or a country or territory outside of the UK.
 - Section 4b – if you are in a civil partnership registered under the law of England and Wales or in Scotland then you must tell us whether or not your partner is also making a simultaneous application for gender recognition. This is to ensure we can link your applications. If your civil partnership was registered in Northern Ireland or a country outside of the UK please delete 4b in total.

Finalising your statutory declaration – completing section 7 of the form

5. Once you have filled in your statutory declaration form and you are satisfied that it represents the truth, you will need to take it to an officer authorised to administer an oath. You will then need to read and sign your statutory declaration in front of that officer who will then also sign the document. He or she will then need to add their own contact details and provide details of the qualification that authorises them to administer the statutory declaration.
6. Examples of people who would be able to administer an oath are a practising solicitor, a commissioner for oaths, a notary public, a legal executive, a licensed conveyancer, an authorised advocate, an authorised litigator or a Justice of the Peace or a magistrate. In Scotland a notary public or a Justice of the Peace can administer an oath. Most solicitors in Scotland would also be a notary public.
7. In order to have your oath administered by a Justice of the Peace or a magistrate in England and Wales, you would need to go to the magistrates' court. To find out when they hear applications for declarations, you should contact your local magistrates' court. They will also be able to tell you how much the fee will be or whether it can be waived.



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Statutory Declaration

Gender Recognition Act 2004

I

do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

1. I am over 18 years of age.
2. I have lived full time as a male/female *(delete as appropriate)*
for years since I transitioned in /
3. I intend to live full time as a male/female *(delete as appropriate)* until death.
4. I am ordinarily resident in England & Wales*/Scotland*/Northern
Ireland*/Outside of the UK* *(*delete as appropriate)*
- 4a. I am currently in a Civil Partnership under the law of England or Wales*/
Northern Ireland*/country or territory outside of the UK* /or registered in
Scotland*. *(*delete as appropriate)*
- 4b. My civil partner _____ (insert name of civil partner)
is*/is not* making a simultaneous application for gender recognition
*(*delete as appropriate).*
5. I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be
true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

Declared at (address where declaration took place)

Signature of
applicant

Date //

Witness who is authorised to administer oaths

Name of witness

Signature of witness who is
authorised to administer oaths

Qualification of person authorised to
administer the statutory declaration